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opinion of your own respecting their propriety ; secondly, you must consider every man your enemy who speaks ill of your king ; and thirdly, *you must hate a Frenchman as you hate the devil.*" Such a maxim might be pardoned, perhaps to soldiers and sailors, on the eve of an engagement in mortal combat with their foes ; but it is the last which ought to be entertained by those who are trusted with the power and the duty of pacific legislation.

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SENTIMENTS OF EMINENT MEN ON PEACE.

We can quote here only a few specimens of the sentiments which Mr. Foster collected from church and state.

GENERAL SCOTT.—If war be the natural state of savage tribes, peace is the first want of every civilized community. War, no doubt, is, under any circumstances, a great calamity ; yet submission to outrage would often be a greater calamity. Of the two parties to any war, one, at least, must be in the wrong—not unfrequently both. An error in such an issue is, on the part of chief magistrates, ministers of state, and legislators, having a voice in the question, a crime of infinite magnitude. The murder of an individual by an individual, is, in guilt, comparatively but a drop of blood.

Hence, the highest moral obligation to treat national differences with temper, justice and fairness ; to see that the cause of war is, not only just, but sufficient ; to be sure that we do not covet our neighbor's land, "nor any thing that is his ;"—that we are as ready to give as to demand explanation, apology, indemnity. In short, we should especially remember, "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This divine precept is of universal obligation. It is as applicable to rulers in their transactions with other nations, as to private individuals in their daily intercourse with each other. Power is entrusted to the former to do good, and to avoid evil. Such, clearly, is the revealed will of God.

MR. CALHOUN.—It is well known that I am the advocate of peace with all, and especially with that great country from whence we draw our origin, and of whose renown we may well be proud. There are no other countries which can do more harm to each other, or confer greater benefits, the one on the other. But as highly as I value peace, I hold it subordinate to the honor and just rights of the country ; while, on the other hand, no consideration shall induce me to sacrifice the peace of the country by claiming more, in the discharge of my duties, than I shall honestly believe that the honor and rights of the country demand. Her true honor and interest consist, according to my conception, in claiming nothing but what is just and right, and in accepting nothing that is not.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS AND OTHERS.—We believe that universal and permanent peace belongs to the laws of nature and of nature's God ; to the genius and vital spirit of Christianity ; to the liberty, justice and prosperity of nations ; indispensable to the true interests of all mankind, and claiming the prayers and united efforts of all the friends of the human race.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following gentlemen subscribed the sentiment :—HENRY CLAY, of Ashland. Of the United States Senate :—Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, Mass. ; Wm. D. Merrick, Md. ; Wm. Woodbridge, Mich. ; Henry Johnson, Lou. ; J. W. Huntington, Conn. ; J. W. Miller, N. J. ; Samuel S. Phelps, Vt. ; Albion K. Parris, late Senator from Maine ; Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents ; Charles B. Penrose, Solicitor of the Treasury ; Robert C. Winthrop, M. C. of Boston ; W. S. Hubbell, M. C. of N. Y. ; P. Dillingham, M. C. of Vt.

With the strongest conviction of the truth, justice and beauty of the above sentiment in favor of peace, I add my name to that of the venerable author of these sentiments.—D. D. Barnard, M. C. of Albany ; Luther Bradish, N. Y. ; W. B. Crosby, N. Y. ; C. P. Smith, Brooklyn.

Signatures of pastors of churches in the city of New York : Thomas McAuley, D. D. LL. D. ; John Knox, D. D. ; W. W. Phillips, D. D. ; Erskine Mason, D. D. ; Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D. Jacob Van Vechten, D. D., Schenectady. A. G. Linton, D. D., Schoharie.

I concur fully with the beautiful sentiment in favor of peace, by the Hon. John Quincy Adams.—GEORGE R. DAVIS, late Speaker of the Assembly of the State of N. Y.

Having been engaged in five general battles during the late war, in one of which I was twice shot, and having seen the horrors of war in all its forms, I do most fully concur in the sentiment of the Hon. J. Q. Adams.

E. SHALER, late Captain of the United States Army.

Fort Howard, Green Bay, W. T.

I concur with all my heart in the sentiment by John Quincy Adams,  
J. J. ROBERTS Governor of Liberia.

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#### SOLDIERS IN CANADA.

The following is taken from a letter of the Rev. D. Sutherland to the Congregational Journal, and gives a glimpse of the war-system in repose, of the warrior reclining upon his arms in a time of peace. It is the fairest aspect, the sunniest side of the system, yet exhibits an immense waste of money, and time, and moral character. We are glad to witness the tone and spirit of the venerable writer, and trust the day is coming when *all* ministers of the Prince of Peace will feel and speak in the same way.

“The topic on which I wish now to make some remarks is *the military aspect of Canadian society*. Not being in the habit of seeing regular soldiers of a standing army for nearly half a century, their appearance struck me strongly, and, I must say, unpleasantly. Being a firm believer in peace principles, and in the habit of praying earnestly for the arrival of that period when man shall learn war no more; and, moreover, hoping that the time will come when men shall beat their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks, I can have no pleasure in belligerent demonstrations. That the condition of society spoken of by the prophets, when the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard lie down with the kid, the lion shall eat straw like the ox, the sucking child play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child put his hand on the cockatrice’s den, has not yet arrived, is too painfully manifest.

“On a stranger’s entering the city of Montreal, he might imagine himself to be entering one of the European cities, especially if an European himself. The streets, the buildings, both as to materials and form, the vehicles of conveyance, public and private, the very aspect of the people, but especially the plentiful mixture of *soldiers* he sees scattered among the inhabitants, are all different from any thing he sees in the States. The number of troops kept in the city I understand to be 2,000, principally infantry, with a proportionable number of cavalry. About the same number I understood to be in garrison at Quebec, that great citadel of North America. How many more armed men are spread over the whole territory of both Canadas, I have no means of knowing.

“To a person who has never seen a soldier in British uniform, the first appearance must strike him very oddly. This would be particularly the case with a Scotch Highland regiment now at Montreal. He could hardly help smiling at the fine looking figure before him. Take any individual; there he is, a finely formed man, full six feet high, with every member of symmetrical proportions. On his head is a fine ‘bonnet of blue,’ surmounted by dashing plumes of black ostrich feathers; over his left shoulder his tartan plaid is gracefully thrown, which, coming round under his right arm,